

**[Report 1972] / Medical Officer of Health, Burnley R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Burnley (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1972

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ej3epckr>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

II



BURNLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

---

ANNUAL REPORT

of the


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1972

---

P. G. HOLT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2896634x>

(1)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health  
P. G. HOLT., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Superintendent of Public Cleansing

H. WOODCOCK

Intermediate and Part I Final Examination in Laws  
London University  
Member of Association of Public Health Inspectors  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector  
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing  
National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering  
Higher National Certificate in Mechanical Engineering

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Superintendant of Public Cleansing

R. ISHERWOOD

Member of Association of Public Health Inspectors  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector  
Member of the Institute of Housing Managers

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. OGDEN

Member of Association of Public Health Inspectors  
Certified Meat and Food Inspector  
Certified Smoke Inspector  
Associate Member of the Institute of Public Cleansing

Meat Inspector

J. GREENWOOD

Certified Meat Inspector

Technical Assistant

J. HOLDEN

National Building Certificate

Clerk

MISS M. DEWHURST

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH AND WATER COMMITTEE  
DURING THE YEAR 1972

CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR G. HALSTED

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR MISS A. ALSTON, M.B.E. (to May 1972)  
COUNCILLOR MRS. J. M. RICHARDSON, (from May 1972)

COUNCILLORS :

L. Airey	T. Jones
Miss A. Alston, M.B.E. (from May 1972)	C. Law
R. Ashton	I. Limmer
F. W. Burrows	W.T. Nutter
S. D. Durling	Mrs. J.M. Richardson (to May 1972)
E. T. Eddlestone, J.P.	Mrs. M. M. Riley
Mrs. M. Fletcher	T. Smith
P. Gilbraith	W. Tinniswood
F. Holgate	J. Walton
	J. Wyld.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1972.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Health and Environmental conditions of the Burnley Rural District for the year ended 31st December 1972. The layout follows the usual pattern, and the contents include all items requested by the Department of Health and Social Security.

This is the last Annual Report that I shall be presenting to you as members of Burnley Rural District Council, as both the Council and the title and position of Medical Officer of Health will be disappearing in a few month's time. We are thus seeing the end of a long line of reports which have faithfully recorded the changing health and social patterns of the local population, and it is because these changes have been consistently for the better, that the work of the Medical Officer of Health in his present form is almost done.

We take for granted our supply of clean, safe water, our disposal of sewage and our freedom from serious infectious disease, but it was not always so. A glance at the literature of the last century reveals the appalling conditions in which so many people lived and the epidemics of Cholera and other diseases which ravaged the population; but then the pressures from the early sanitary reformers, the efforts of the pioneer Medical Officers of Health together with advances in medical knowledge, established Public Health on a firm basis culminating in the comprehensive Public Health Act of 1875.

In the century since then, we have added 25 years to the average life span, and in the few years since the last war we have virtually eliminated the remainder of the old killing diseases. It is for this reason that the function of the Medical Officer of Health has altered so drastically in recent years, and the time has now come for him to retire from the local government scene together with his Annual Reports.

Another piece of history is written.

I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support of the work of the Department during the year, and all members of the Health Department for the efficient and helpful way in which they have carried out their duties.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant

*R. J. 4/6*  
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION AVITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIALCONDITIONS

Registrar-General's estimate of home population		
Mid-year, 1972 .....		18,570
Area of the district .....		39,842
		acres
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate		
books as at 31.3.72 .....		7,522
Rateable Value (as at 31.12.72) .....	£1,787,862	
Sum represented by 1p rate (1972/73) .....		£6,963

The chief industries of this area are light engineering, textiles, and agriculture.

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	127	103	230
Illegitimate .....	8	8	16
Birth rates per 1,000 home population			
Crude rate .....			13.2
Adjusted rate ..			14.4

<u>Still Births</u>			
Number of Still Births ...	2	2	4
Rate per 1,000 home population			16

<u>Deaths</u>			
Number of deaths (all causes) .....	114	126	240
Death rate per 1,000 home population			
Crude rate .....			12.9
Adjusted rate ..			12.1

<u>Infant Deaths</u>			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age ...	2	2	4
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age ...	1	1	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age ...	1	1	2

<u>Infant mortality rates</u>		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births		8
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per		
1,000 legitimate live births		9
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year		
per 1,000 illegitimate live births		-

Neonatal mortality rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births 4

Early neonatal mortality rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births 4

Perinatal mortality rateStillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined  
per 1,000 total live and still births 20

Certified causes of death were as follows:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Meningitis .....	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.....	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, intestine .....	4	4	8
Malignant neoplasm, larynx .....	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	12	1	13
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, prostate .....	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	-	1	1
Leukaemia .....	-	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms .....	4	6	10
Benign and unspecified neoplasms .....	-	1	1
Avitaminoses, etc. ....	1	-	1
Anaemias .....	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system .....	1	-	1
Active Rheumatic fever .....	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic heart disease .....	1	1	2
Hypertensive disease .....	-	1	1
Ischaemic heart disease .....	29	34	63
Other forms of heart disease .....	9	2	11
Cerebrovascular disease .....	10	27	37
Other diseases of circulatory system .....	3	9	12
Influenza .....	2	2	4
Pneumonia .....	11	11	22
Bronchitis and emphysema .....	8	4	12
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	-	1	1
Peptic ulcer .....	1	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia .....	1	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver .....	-	1	1
Other disease of digestive system .....	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	1	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system .....	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system .....	1	1	2
Congenital anomalies .....	-	2	2
Symptoms and ill defined conditions .....	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents .....	1	3	4
All other accidents .....	1	5	6
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .....	1	-	1
	114	126	240



SECTION BGENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES1. Laboratory Facilities

The Laboratory work for the department was carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Preston. Samples are collected from the office each Wednesday. On occasions there is no one available from the laboratory to collect samples, and these must be delivered by car. In addition, any samples obtained on any other day, must be delivered by car.

2. Ambulance Facilities.

All the ambulance undertakings for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

3. Nursing Services

The nursing services provided for this district are carried out by the Lancashire County Council.

4. Immunisation and Vaccination Services, Home Helps, etc.

All these are under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

5. Clinics and Treatment Centres :

Barrowford U.D.C. ...	Ambulance Hall, Maud Street, Barrowford.
Brierfield U.D.C. ...	Town Hall Annex, Brierfield.
Burnley R.D.C. ... ..	Methodist Chapel, Briercliffe Village Hall, Holme-in-Cliviger. Village Hall, Foulridge. 493, Wheatley Lane, Fence. Constitutional Club, Read. Wesleyan Chapel, Sabden. Langwyth Road, C.H.C.Pike Hill.
Colne M.B. ... ..	Bank House, Albert Road, Colne. Hartley Hospital, Laneshawbridge.
Nelson M.B. .... ..	Leeds Road, Nelson.
Padiham U.D.C. ... ..	Station Road, Padiham.
Trawden U.D.C. ... ..	Parish Hall, Trawden.

School Clinics

Station Road, Padiham.  
Leeds Road, Nelson  
Bank House, Albert Road, Colne.

Tuberculosis

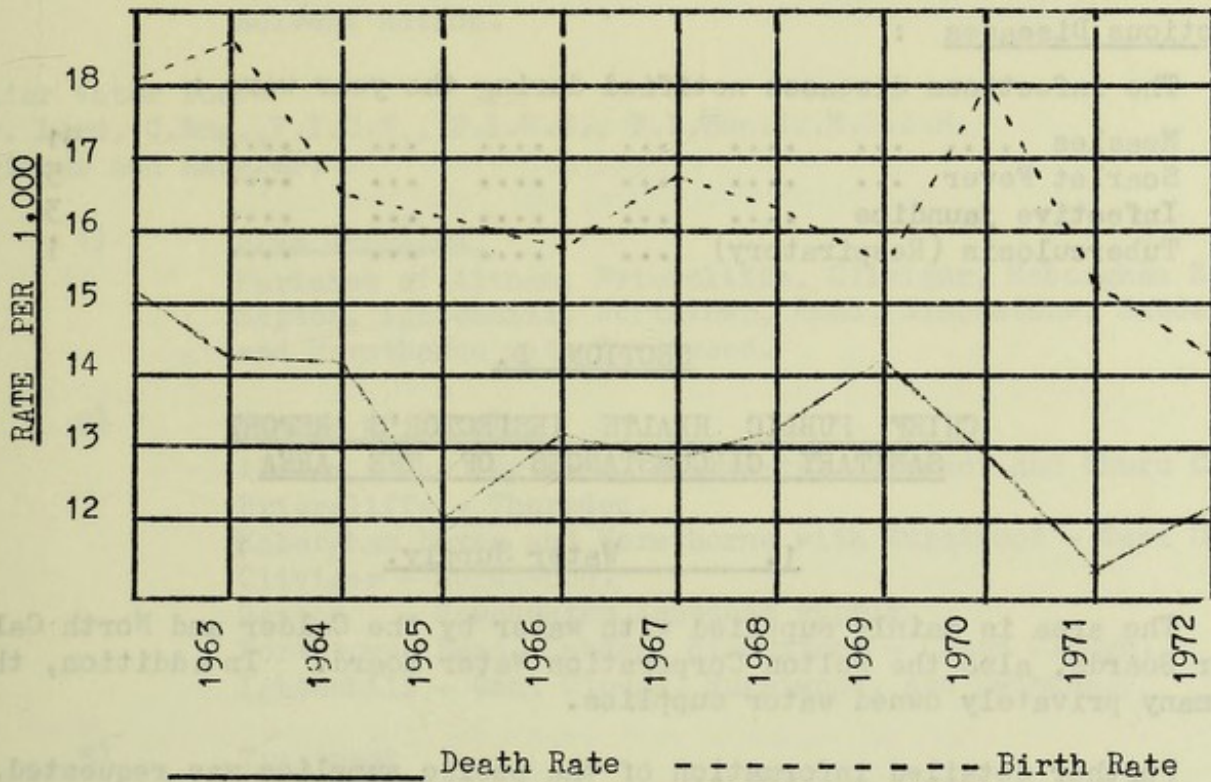
Cases of suspected tuberculosis are seen at the Chest Clinic, Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

Venereal Diseases

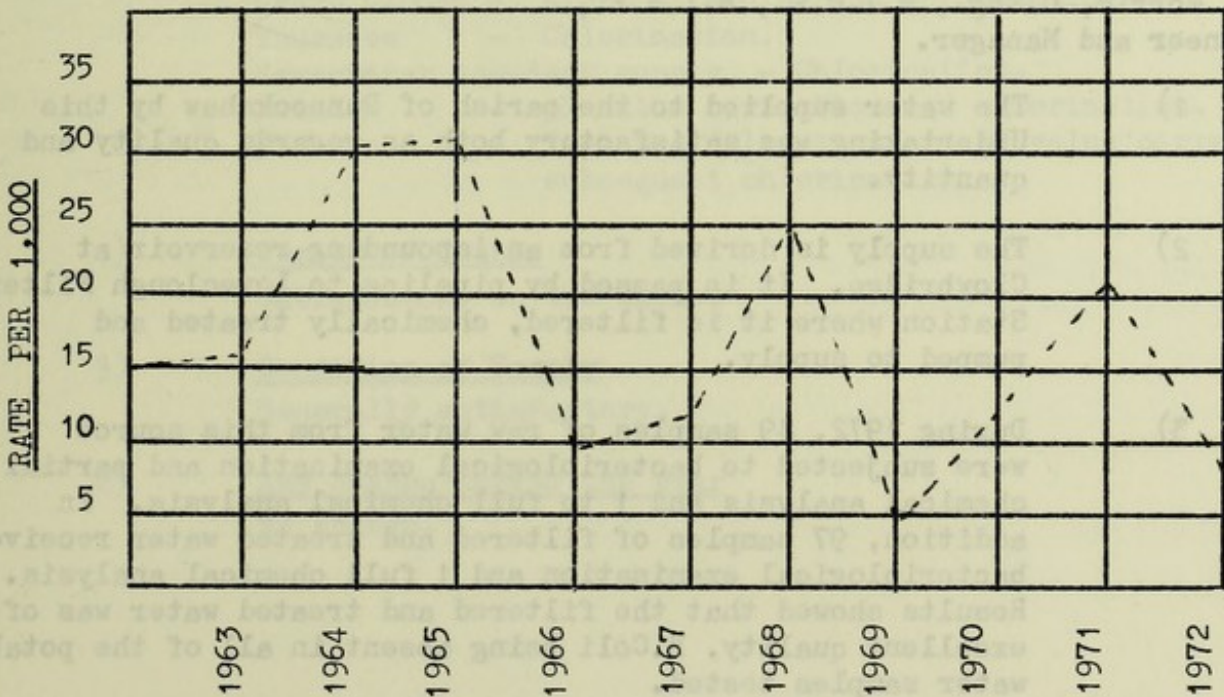
At the Out-Patient Department, Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

Institutional Accommodation for Maternity Cases - Edith Watson Maternity Unit, Burnley.

GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



GRAPH SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR PAST 10 YEARS



SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASESInfectious Diseases :

The infectious diseases notified during the year were :

Measles	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	91
Scarlet Fever	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	5
Infective jaundice	....	...	....	...	....	...	....	3
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	....	...	....	...	....	...	1

SECTION D.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT  
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply.

The area is mainly supplied with water by the Calder and North Calder Water Boards, also the Bolton Corporation Water Board. In addition, there are many privately owned water supplies.

Further detailed information of the public supplies was requested, and the following are reports from each Water Engineer.

Bolton Corporation Waterworks,  
 W.D. Morris, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.,  
 Engineer and Manager.

- 1) The water supplied to the parish of Dunnockshaw by this Undertaking was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.
- 2) The supply is derived from an impounding reservoir at Clowbridge. It is passed by pipeline to Loveclough Filter Station where it is filtered, chemically treated and pumped to supply.
- 3) During 1972, 49 samples of raw water from this source were subjected to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 1 to full chemical analysis. In addition, 97 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and 1 full chemical analysis. Results showed that the filtered and treated water was of excellent quality, B.Coli being absent in all of the potable water samples tested.

- 4) No special action was required to be taken in respect of any form of contamination. From tests made the water was shown to have no significant plumbo-solvent action.

Calder Water Board

S.P. Lord, C.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.W.E., F.I.Mun.E., M.B.I.M.  
Engineer and Manager.

- 1) Area Supplied  
Parishes of Altham, Briercliffe, Cliviger, Habergham Eaves, Hapton, Ightenhill, Northtown, Read, Simonstone, Sabden and Worsthorne with Hurstwood.
- 2) Source of Supply  
Altham - Burnley Road, Haweswater Aqueduct and Churn Clough  
Briercliffe - Thursden.  
Habergham Eaves and Worsthorne with Hurstwood - Cant Clough  
Cliviger - Hurstwood.  
Hapton - Haweswater Aqueduct supply.  
Northtown, Read, Sabden, Simonstone - Churn Clough.  
Ightenhill - Cant Clough, Hurstwood, and Swinden.
- 3) Treatment  
Burnley Road - Pressure filtration and chlorination.  
Cant Clough - Pressure filtration, pH value correction and chlorination.  
Churn Clough - Micro straining and chlorination  
Thursden - Chlorination.  
Haweswater Aqueduct supply - Chlorination.  
Swinden - pH value correction and chlorination.  
Hurstwood - Pressure filtration and pH value correction, subsequent chlorination.
- 4) Purity of Supply  
Satisfactory on the whole.
- 5) Condition of Supply  
Generally satisfactory.
- 6) Any change during the year  
No change.

North Calder Water Board

C. D. Barnes, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., F.I.W.E.,  
Engineer and Manager.

1) Area Supplied

Parishes of Barley with Wheatley Booth, Blacko, Foulridge  
Goldshaw Booth, Higham with West Close Booth, Old Laund  
Booth, Reedley Hallows, and Roughlee Booth.

2) Sources of Supply

Springs at Laneshaw, Bouldsworth and Whitemoor.  
Boreholes at Cornclose, and Whitehough. Moorland  
gathering grounds in the Pendle valley and at Coldwell,  
Laneshaw and Bouldsworth, totalling 4,589 acres of which  
231 are afforested. Reliable yield 4.00 m.g.d.

3) Treatment

Pressure filtration and chlorination  
Hardness of water : Total 24 to 100 p.p.m.

4) Purity of Supply

Some 363 samples were submitted for bacteriological  
examination, of which 95.32 were claimed as satisfactory,  
0.27 doubtful and 4.41 as unsatisfactory.

The conditions of supply generally are good where separate  
service pipes are installed, but unsatisfactory in some  
cases where the supply is afforded by joint service  
pipes.

No change of note occurred during the year with regard  
to treatment and distribution of water within the  
Rural District area supplied by the Board.

The number of water samples taken during the year by Public Health Department was:

Bacteriological :	Public Supplies	22
	Private Supplies	50
Chemical :	Public Supplies	1
	Private Supplies	3

Seventy-two samples of water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for bacteriological analysis, and the results of these samples were as follows:

<u>Public Supplies :</u>		
22 samples taken for bacteriological examination		
Number reported satisfactory .....		21
Number reported unsatisfactory .....		1
<u>Private Supplies</u>		
50 samples taken for bacteriological examination		
Number reported satisfactory .....		13
Number reported unsatisfactory .....		37

Regarding the 50 samples taken from private supplies, quite often one spring will supply several properties, consequently this affects more than 50 houses.

In cases where water is reported unsatisfactory, the users are requested to boil water used for drinking purposes. Unsatisfactory sources are investigated, and where possible, advice is given to owners so that improvement may be effected.

Where there are several springs running into one private supply samples are taken from each spring, and where one or more is found to be unsatisfactory, then such springs can be disconnected, leaving only those where pure water is delivered.

With reference to the 4 chemical water samples, two were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples (both from private supplies) were due to high iron content. The householders were recommended to either:

- a) connect to public mains, or
- b) chemically treat the water to reduce the iron content, or
- c) by some mechanical means aerate the water, and afterwards separate out the solids.

The installation of 'Berkefeld' Filters, or 'Belco' Chlorinators are recommended for all private supplies, as during heavy rain fall, pollution can occur.

Details of the estimated number of houses with a piped supply of water are as follows:

	Piped Supply			Not Piped
	No. of dwelling houses	From Public water mains	From Private Supplies	
Altham .....	228	228	-	-
Barley .....	81	31	50	-
Blacko .....	206	185	21	-
Briercliffe .....	912	901	11	-
Cliviger .....	740	659	81	-
Dunnockshaw .....	69	48	21	-
Foulridge .....	545	515	30	-
Goldshaw Booth ..	85	47	38	-
Habergham Eaves ..	360	349	11	-
Hapton .....	837	808	29	-
Highan .....	336	307	29	-
Ightenhill .....	51	51	-	-
Northtown .....	34	21	13	-
Old Laund Booth ..	426	393	33	-
Read .....	416	411	5	-
Reedley Hollows ..	381	349	32	-
Roughlee Booth ..	123	72	51	-
Sabden .....	522	489	33	-
Simonstone .....	284	281	3	-
Worsthorne .....	799	799	-	-

## 2. Drainage and Sewerage

Schemes in preparation for Whins Lane area of Read and Simonstone.

In addition, there is in preparation schemes for Taylor Cross, Foulridge, Moorfield Industrial Estate, Altham, and Habergham Eaves Industrial Estate.

### 3. Pollution of Rivers and Streams

The department has continued in its endeavours to bring about repair and improvements to septic tanks and filters, also to eliminate discharges from farms and isolated cottages into rivers and streams.

Below are given details of sewage works and water courses into which effluent discharges. With the exception of Foulridge, the sewage works of Lane Bottom, Worsthorne, Sabden, and Goldshaw Booth are now the responsibility of the Mid Calder and Hyndburn Sewage Board.

### 4. Closet Accommodation

The Council pay grants for the conversion of privies, pail closets and waste water closets, and during the year, these grants were increased as follows:

- a) Where the property is connected to a sewer not more than 100 feet away : £40 per conversion of pail or privy.
- b) Where the property is connected to a sewer more than 100 feet away - a sum between £40 and £70 at the discretion of the Council.
- c) Where the conversion involves the construction of a septic tank and filter : £70 per conversion.
- d) Conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet : £24 per conversion

In all cases, the amount shown is the maximum. The grant will be that amount, or half the cost, whichever is the lesser.

The approximate number of the different types of sanitary conveniences in the district is as follows:

Fresh water closets .....	7,048
Waste water closets .....	278
Pail closets (including tank closets).	145

The number of waste water closets converted in 1971 was 40 and in 1972 69.



5. Public Cleansing.

Throughout the year refuse was collected weekly. During the holiday periods (a fortnight in July and one week in September) this service was maintained by the employment of additional labour, i.e. students etc.

The maintenance of this regularity was due to the efficiency and the enthusiasm of the regular drivers and collectors. There are only twenty-five men, including drivers on the staff, and during periods of sickness, overtime working has to be carried out to give this weekly service.

The increase in volume of refuse and the increased activity on the part of builders in building new houses, has created problems for the department. These have been solved, in some cases, by the use of plastic liners in dustbins. The purpose is to reduce waiting time of refuse vehicles on busy main roads, and in cases where there is a long carry from the house to the vehicle. The liner, plus refuse is lifted out of the dustbin and a new plastic bag is left for the occupier to fit inside the bin. The double journey to return the empty bin is therefore avoided. This has resulted both in the attenuation of a traffic hazard, and the emptying of a larger number of bins by the same number of men and vehicles in the same length of time.

In addition, where liners are used, the inside of the bin does not become filthy, and reduces, probably abates any fly nuisance or smell.

Plastic sacks are also used for old peoples bungalows, and council owned flats.

On the Higham and Hapton council house development, polythene bin-sac holders have been provided, and these appear to be working very well.

During the year, 262 newly built houses and 12 flats were given a service. Every new house adds greatly to the work of the men because the bins have to be carried a much greater distance than in the case of conventional terraced property with back yards and a back street.

In order to prevent deposits of litter, collection of household goods such as gas ovens, pianos, furniture, etc., is made free of charge. A charge is still made for fireplaces, bricks, flags, etc. This service is provided in addition to the container service which is operating.

Many complaints are received of litter and items of furniture being deposited in outlying parts of the district, but it should be remembered that:

- 1) Some Local Authorities in this area do not make special collections of furniture etc., and some people living in such areas have to get rid "somewhere" and where better than a remote part of a rural district?
- 2) All property repairers are not over enthusiastic about removing the residue from their building jobs, and if they do, it is cheaper to dump it at the side of some remote road, rather than pay tipping charges on a Local Authority tip.

Clearing up these roadside deposits also entails a considerable amount of work. In particular, Crown Point, Habergham Eaves has to be given constant attention as well as Whinney Hill, Altham, and Gypsy Bridge, Hapton.

Arrangements have now been made with local scrap metal dealers for removal of abandoned motor cars. In practice, cars which are towable are easily removed, cars which have to be lifted are not moved as readily. It must be stressed, however, that a vehicle is not abandoned unless the owner has relinquished all rights to possess it.

Refuse is collected as follows:

One 15 cu. yd. Air Space Revopak (Shelvoke & Drewry) powered by a Perkins Diesel Engine (6 cylinder)  
(This replaced the 50 cu.yd Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic which was disposed of in November.)

Staffed by a driver and four men

Collections from:

Worsthorne, Pike Hill, Red Lees,  
Overtown, Walk Mill, Habergham Eaves,  
Hapton, Read, Simonstone and  
Altham West.

One 25 cub.yard Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper, with pressure plate. Perkins 6 cylinder engine. Diesel.  
(Purchased in 1967)

Staffed by a driver and four men.

Collections from: Sabden, Wheatley Lane, Blacko, Foulridge  
Reedley and Briercliffe.

One 20 cub.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 4 cylinder engine and fitted with a pressure plate.

(Purchased in 1969)

Staffed by a driver and three men.

Collections from:

Higham, Fence, Wheatley Carr, Pendle Bridge, Quaker Bridge, Spenbrook, Sabden Fold, Northtown, Roughlee, Part of Foulridge, Barley, Newchurch, Read, plus small groups of houses also hotels and factories.

One 20 cub.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 4 cylinder engine and fitted with a pressure plate.

(This replaced the 15 cub.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper which is now used as the spare vehicle)

Staffed by a driver and two men,

Collections from: Briercliffe, Hurstwood, part of Cliviger Ightenhill, and isolated properties around the perimeters of villages.

One 15 cub.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper, powered by a Perkins Diesel 4 cylinder engine, and fitted with a pressure plate.

(Purchased in 1966)

(This replaced the 16 cub.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper, which was disposed of in November.)

Staffed by a driver and two men.

A small round at Dunnockshaw, Holme and Cliviger, then used for special collections for furniture and litter, also utilised as a spare vehicle.

#### Nightsoil Collection and emptying of Cesspools.

A 800 gallon Shelvoke & Drewry Cesspool Emptier, powered by a 6 cylinder Perkins Diesel engine (Purchased in 1971) is used for nightsoil collection. This vehicle is staffed by a driver and one man.

Approximately 145 pails are emptied weekly, several tank closets and cesspools are emptied approximately every six weeks, and any time remaining is used for emptying septic tanks.

#### Refuse Disposal

The refuse for the whole area, with the exception of Sabden, was tipped at Nelson and Burnley. Refuse from Sabden is still tipped at the Sewage works.

Sale of Dustbins and Pails

Dustbins and pails were sold to householders during the year as follows:

Galvanised B.S.S.dustbins with rubber lids ....	182
Black plastic bins with lids .....	73
Galvanised sanitary pails .....	9

The plastic bin is proving very satisfactory, especially where householders are on smokeless fuels, and there is no hot ash. It is much lighter to handle, therefore easier for the refuse collector.

6. Civic Amenities Act - Refuse Containers

During the year the container service still proved to be extremely popular, and it is interesting to compare the quantity of refuse removed from twelve containers during 1971 with the quantity of refuse removed from sixteen containers in 1972.

	<u>Loads</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Loads</u> <u>1972</u>
Read .....	110	139
Newchurch .....	15	23
Sabden .....	51	60
Foulridge .....	60	83
Hapton .....	36	71
Briercliffe .....	92	168
Higham .....	29	45
Worsthorne .....	57	97
Cliviger (Two containers)	76	167
Barley .....	11	26
Roughlee .....	5	10
Thursden .....	10	44
Northtown .....	8	-
Crown Point (Three containers)	-	<u>107</u> (6 months)
	560 loads	1040 loads

The volume recovered in 1971 amounted to 5,600 cu.yards, whilst in 1972 the volume amounted to 10,400 cu.yards.

The enormous quantities of refuse being removed by this system, makes it hard to believe that all this is being produced by ratepayers of the Rural District, but the main object of the exercise is to prevent rubbish being dumped in the countryside. Much of this refuse is in fact produced by citizens of surrounding urbans, boroughs, and the county borough, because these authorities do not appear to provide a like service. In fact, in some cases it would be quite legitimate to claim, no service at all for bulky articles.

Our containers are strategically placed for easy access, and they are available for business 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 52 weeks per year, they do not close each day at 4.30 p.m. and all day Saturday and Sunday. The quantity of refuse removed in one month now exceeds the quantity which was removed during the whole of 1970.

### 7. Public Sanitary Conveniences

Public sanitary conveniences are provided as follows:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	<u>Washing</u>
	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>W.C's.</u>	<u>Facilities.</u>
Briercliffe	2	1	2	Wash-hand basin provided in each convenience with a supply of cold water.
Cliviger	2	1	2	
Foulridge	3	1	2	
Hapton	2	1	2	
Newchurch	2	1	2	
Sabden	2	1	2	
Worsthorne	2	1	2	

The cleansing of the conveniences is carried out by the Surveyor's staff.

Plans are in preparation for a convenience at Barley, and one at Hurstwood, these to be constructed in conjunction with picnic sites.

### 8. Disinfection

During the year no house was terminally disinfected, but where visits were made in connection with infectious diseases, disinfectant was issued, and concurrent disinfection was advised, also any library books were fumigated at the office.

For terminal disinfection, Formaldehyde is used in all cases, except in the case of tuberculosis, where a 5% Izal solution is used.

## 9. Rodent Control

Rodent control in private dwellings and business premises, was carried out during the year. A free service (in the case of private dwellings) was given, but a charge was made for the treatment of business premises and farms.

Much publicity has been given to the fact that in some parts of the country, rats have become immune to Warfarin. Fortunately, none of these Warfarin resistant rats have migrated to this area up to the present, and exceptionally good results have been obtained with the approved methods used.

Difficulty has been experienced in the extermination of mice, however, a more direct poison Alpha Chloralose has been used, with the addition of a little sugar and flour to the bait base, to make it more palatable. This new bait has proved very effective, but greater care has to be used in placing the baits. This bait is ineffective if the room temperature is above 60°F. Another poison Rinoxin has also proved quite successful.

Many farmers now carry out their own treatments, purchasing the necessary bait for rat extermination from the Council.

### Committee for Rodent Control

The North East Lancashire Advisory Committee was formed in 1954. This covers workable Area No.11 which comprises of Colne, Nelson, Trawden Brierfield, Barrowford, Burnley, Padiham, and Burnley Rural District, together with Workable areas No's. 10 and 15. Each district is represented by a member of the local authority and the Public Health Inspector. Half-yearly meetings are held in the respective districts when problems are discussed. Councillor Smith represents Burnley Rural, and is a regular attender at the meetings.

## 10. Other Vermin

During the year twenty houses were disinfested, seventeen with cockroaches, and three with beetles.

Thirteen wasps nests were destroyed.

## 11. Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Appendix A on Page 28 shows the number of inspections carried out during the year.

12. Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are two main sites licensed at Roughlee - Palm Beach, and High Beach, on each of which are situated both caravans and sheds. Both sites are being improved to bring them up to modern public health standards, and considerable work has been carried out at High Beach, i.e. all sheds have been removed, an adequate drainage system and waste points have been laid, adequate and satisfactory roads have been laid, and toilet and washing accommodation has been provided. Work is still proceeding at Palm Beach.

There is a large licensed site at Read on the road leading to Dunkirk Farm, containing both caravans and sheds. Mains water has been laid to the site. A reception hall and toilet block have been erected, and drainage work has been completed to one toilet block.

The site at Sabden is licensed for holiday caravans only, and is quite modern. There are concrete standings, and all these have electric points and drainage. Communal wash-houses and water closets have been sited in a central position, and there is a special arrangement for emptying chemical closets. Refuse is collected each week by the Council's refuse men.

Small caravan sites are situated in parts of this district, and occasional caravans which are used for habitation by families which are residing in the area for only a short time.

13. Smoke Abatement.

The department has made sustained efforts to reduce the emission of acid smuts from the Nori Brickworks at Altham. Complaints were first received in 1966 apparently about the time that the company installed oil fired heating for two brick kilns (one with a plastic chimney). The first complaints in 1966 concerned damage to the paintwork of motor cars. In 1967 nylon stockings and underwear were reported damaged. Cars with damaged paintwork have been examined in Church Lane, Beech Crescent, and Whalley Road during 1970. Complaints are still being received.

We have suggested that the oil fired kiln with the plastic chimney be converted to north sea gas. It has come to our knowledge that this kiln known as the Jubilee is used for the manufacture of multi-coloured bricks. During this process, bitumen in some form is inserted into the kiln. It is therefore possible that this bitumen could be a source of acid smuts, and in that case the conversion to gas would not in itself abate the nuisance.

The Company now propose to manufacture multi-coloured bricks at another factory which is not in such close proximity to houses, and the conversion of this Jubilee kiln should be completed by December 1973.

The first Smoke Control Area (Ightenhill) was commenced in 1972 and finished in May 1973. A second Smoke Control Area (Habergham Eaves) was submitted to the Ministry in 1972, but was slightly delayed, and was not commenced until late 1973.

14. Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

It was not found necessary to institute any formal action under the Act during 1972.

Reference was made in the 1971 report to the complaints received regarding the use of a press for stamping out metal parts. After the company abolished night shift working, no further complaint was received.

Animal boarding establishments give rise to complaints, which, in the past, were mainly confined to the holiday months of July, August and September. However, there now appears to be a tendency for proprietors of such premises to supplement their income by breeding dogs in order to sell them. This practice necessitates the keeping of dogs the whole year round, whereas previously the kennels were practically empty for nine months of the year.

A further cause for complaint appears to be the industrial sewing machine which some housewives are using in their homes in order to supplement the family income. If such machines are operated for long periods each day, great annoyance can be caused to occupiers of houses in close proximity, especially where such a neighbour may be on a night shift and expects to be able to sleep during the day. In this kind of situation, it will be unusual to find three householders affected so that a complaint could be made to the Magistrates under the above Act of 1960.

15. Factories

There are 127 factories in the district, and regular inspections are made. All the factories have modern sanitary accommodation.

A table giving details of factory inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health under Part 1 of the Factories Act 1961 is given in Appendix F on Page 36.



Sanitary Accommodation for Farm Workers

Farms have been visited during the year to ensure that sanitary accommodation is provided for farm workers, Most of the farms in the area are small and no labour is employed. Where a married farm man is employed he usually lives with his family in an adjoining cottage, so sanitary accommodation is available. In cases where a single man is employed who does not 'live in' an outside water closet, or pail closet is provided.

Waste Food Boiling Plants

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

The above order requires Local Authorities to keep a register of all waste food boiling plants in the district, and inspections are to be made to ensure that all such food is boiled for 1 hour, and that livestock do not have access to any unboiled food, and to prevent contamination of any waste foods that have been boiled by any unboiled waste food.

The number of premises licensed in 1972 was 3. During the year 4 visits were made to such premises.

Animal Boarding Establishments

Eight Animal Boarding Establishments were in existence at the end of the year, and all have been granted licences. These were inspected and found to be maintained and managed in a satisfactory manner.

Poultry Processing Premises

There are none of these premises in this district.

16. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

There were no prosecutions during the year, and no accidents reported under the above Act.

The following 'table' shows the number and class of registered premises inspected during the year.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots.
No. of registered premises at end of year .....	8	20	1	15	2
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	1	5	1	4	1
No. of exemptions current at end of year:					
Space (S.5 (2) )	0	0	0	0	0
Temperature (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)	0	0	0	0	0
Washing facilities (S.10)	0	0	0	0	0

### SECTION E

#### HOUSING

At the 31st December 1972, the Council had registered 124 applications for houses, and 219 for bungalows and flats. During the year there were 139 applications for the 83 new houses completed at Stonemoor Bottom, Hapton, and on the 31st December 1972 there were 64 applications still outstanding for this estate. Applications for all other parishes totalled 60. At the 31st December 1972 there were 170 applications for bungalows, which included 32 applicants for flats or bungalows at Hapton. There is a heavy demand for the flats at Old Laund Booth and at the end of the year, 49 applications were outstanding.

The 93 houses in the parish of Hapton have now been completed and a further 53 are now being commenced. Eight two storey flats at Read and twelve two storey flats at Foulridge should be completed 1973/4.

Inspection and Repair of Houses

The number of tenanted houses is decreasing, and partly as a result of this, again there have been no applications for certificates of disrepair under the 1957 Rent Act.

Where controlled dwellings are provided with the 5 standard amenities and are in good repair, the landlord can apply for a Qualification Certificate to enable the Rent Officer to fix a fair rent for the dwelling.

Several Qualification Certificates have been applied for under the Housing Act 1969 both regarding houses up to qualification standard, and houses requiring improvements with the aid of grants.

The conversion of controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies is under the jurisdiction of the Rent Officer along with the fixing of a fair rent for these tenancies.

During 1972, many properties have been improved by the use of the grants available under the Housing Act 1969, i.e. standard and improvement grants, and there has been a steady increase in applications for these.

During the year, 162 dwellings were visited re. housing defects (under the Health or Housing Acts). The number of inspections made was 324.

Rent Increase and Certificate of Disrepair.

Period covered 1st January 1972 to 31st December 1972

There have been no applications for Certificates of Disrepair or applications for cancellation of Certificates during 1972.

Particulars of housing inspections and repair work carried out are given in Appendices B and C on pages 29 and 30.

SECTION F.

Milk Supply

a) On the 1st October 1960, the County Council took over the granting of dealers licenses under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960.

Total number of Distributors of Milk on the Register at the end of the year - 62.

b) Biological Examination of Milk Samples

No. of samples taken for brucellosis tests .....	775
No. of samples reported negative to Ring Test ....	721
No. of samples reported positive to Ring Test ....	45
No. of samples reported equivocal to Ring Test ...	9
No. of samples reported negative to Whey Test ....	4
No. of samples reported positive to Whey Test ....	9
No. of samples reported negative to Culture Test..	21
No. of samples reported positive to Culture Test .	25
No. of samples reported inconclusive .....	3
No. of samples reported negative to Biological Test	22
No. of samples reported positive to Biological Test	8
No. of samples reported negative to T.B. ....	22

c) Meat and Other Foods

There are three slaughterhouses in the district, one in each of the parishes of Dummockshaw, Higham and Read. At two of the slaughterhouses regular Saturday morning killing is carried out, and this necessitates the Meat Inspector working Saturday's and taking one morning per week off in lieu. All three slaughterhouses operate on New Years Day, Easter Monday, Whit. Monday, and Boxing Day, and it is necessary on these days to work on a rota system.

Condemned Meat

In the case of meat condemned at Slaughterhouses and butchers' shops, this is sent for manufacture into fertilisers. Details of meat inspected are shown in Appendix E page 35.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with adulterations of food.

A total of 65 samples was obtained comprising 60 milks and 5 others as follows:

1 Part Meat Pie	1 Ice Lolly
2 Ice Cream	1 Choc Ice

Samples on which the County Analyst gave adverse reports are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
Part of a meat pie	Contained 1 cooked domestic housefly ( <i>Musca Domestica</i> ) weighing 0.029 gm.	Prosecution Fined £50 Cost £15.
Choc Ice	Present draft EEC Directive seems to discourage the use of the term 'Choc' for confectionary made from fats other than cocoa butter	Manufacturer communicated with.

d) Food Preparing Premises :

Where premises do not comply with the Food and Drugs Act, the necessary notices are served on the occupier.

Number of Food Premises, by types of business at the end of the year

Greengrocers and provision dealers .....	54
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	7
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc) .....	-
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meat, tripe etc.)	10
Bakers and confectioners .....	13
Fried Fish Shops .....	7
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc. ....	8
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments ....	46
Others .....	1

e) Ice Cream

The necessary attention was given to premises where ice cream is prepared and/or sold, with special attention being given to the preparation.

Ten samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston for analysis. with the following results:

Grade 1	-	Seven samples
" 2	-	One sample
" 4	-	Two samples.

f) Bakehouses

There are thirteen bakehouses on the register, and routine inspections were carried out during the year.

g) Food poisoning

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

h) Other foods inspected

During the year the contents of one large fridge were voluntarily surrendered as unfit, due to being in an unfrozen state.

SCHOOLS

There are twenty schools in the district, and the following information may be of interest.

Number of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces ..... 2

Sanitary Accommodation :

No. of schools with:	Fresh water closets .....	20
	Waste water closets .....	0
	Trough closets .....	0
	Pail closets .....	0

Water Supply

No. of schools supplied from public mains .....	20
No. of schools where washing facilities are considered unsatisfactory ...	1

Drainage

No. of schools with drainage to Public Sewers ..... 20

Refuse Disposal

No. of schools with dustbins ..... 20

APPENDIX A.SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADEGeneral Sanitation

Standard Grants .....	269
Conversion Grants .....	31
Discretionary Grants .....	670
Inspections under the Housing Acts .....	113
Inspections under the Public Health Acts .....	198
Disinfection of rooms .....	2
Inspections and visits in connection with I.D.cases	6
Visits re. dustbins, pails etc. ....	108
Visits to verminous premises .....	154
Premises inspected for vermin .....	75
Visits re. refuse and salvage .....	474
Visits re. septic tanks and filters .....	108
Visits re. accumulations and deposits .....	16
Interviews with property owners etc. ....	64
Visits re. smoke .....	59
Visits re. Smoke Control Area .....	158
Visits re. water supplies .....	29
Visits re. caravans and moveable dwellings ...	15
Visits to factories re. sanitary accommodation	37
Visits re. Animal Boarding Establishments ....	18
Old drains tested .....	87
Old drains inspected .....	229
Shops inspected under Shops Act .....	81
Visits re. Civic Amenities Act 1967 .....	1080
Visits re. Offices Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	16
Miscellaneous sanitary visits .....	152
Visits re. noise complaints .....	18
Visits re. deposits of hazardous wastes .....	2
Visits to Waste Food Boiling Plants .....	4
Inspection of Schools .....	17
Visits re. derelict properties .....	1
Visits re. infected milk supplies .....	11
Visits re. Housing Applications .....	1
Re-organisation meetings .....	16
Visits re. Qualification certificates .....	5

Meat and Food Inspection and Inspection of Food Premises and Vehicles.

Meat inspection .....	977
Slaughterhouses inspected .....	9
Grocers inspected .....	12
Greengrocers and Fruiterers inspected .....	2
Ice cream premises inspected .....	15
Butchers shops inspected .....	10
Food preparing premises inspected .....	35
Fried fish shops inspected .....	2
Licensed premises inspected .....	18
Bakehouses inspected .....	7
Confectioners inspected .....	2
Miscellaneous food visits .....	44
<u>Samples</u>	
Milk samples .....	11
Water samples .....	76
Ice cream samples .....	10

APPENDIX BSANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTEDDwelling Houses

Rainwater gutters provided or repaired ..... 1

Factories, Workshops and Shops.

Yard wall re-built ..... 1  
 Silencer fitted to compressor ..... 1

Bakehouses, Food Shops

Internal walls cement plastered ..... 1  
 Wash hand basins provided with hot and cold water ..... 3

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963.

Abstracts provided ..... 1

Waterclosets, Dustbins, etc.

Additional water closets provided ..... 82  
 Pail closets converted to fresh water closets .. 25  
 Waste water closets converted to fresh water closets ..... 69

Drainage

Choked drains cleansed ..... 37  
 Drains repaired or reconstructed ..... 9  
 New inspection chambers constructed ..... 1



APPENDIX C.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :

- 1. (a) Total number of dwellings inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 162
- (b) Number of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose ..... 324
- (c) Number of dwellings in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of being rendered fit ... 100
- 2. Total number of dwellings existing at end of year, occupied or not, which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which : 263
  - (a) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time) ..... 103
  - (b) Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made ..... 160

2. Houses Demolished

<u>Houses</u>	<u>Displaced during year</u>
<u>demolished</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>Families</u>

(a) In or adjoining Clearance Areas :

- |   |    |   |    |    |
|---|----|---|----|----|
| 1) Houses unfit for human habitation .....                  | 14 | } |    |    |
| 2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.        | 0  | } | 48 | 18 |
| 3) Houses on land acquired under S.43(2), Housing Act, 1957 | 0  | } |    |    |

(b) Not in or Adjoining Clearance Areas :

- |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.16 or S.17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ..... | 0 | } |   |   |
| 5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health .....       | 0 | } |   |   |
| 6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under Local Act .....       | 0 | } | 0 | 0 |
| 7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders   | 0 | } |   |   |

3. <u>Unfit Houses Closed</u> :	Houses <u>Closed</u>	Displaced during year	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
1. Under S.16 (4), and S.17 (1), and S.35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 and S.26 Housing Act, 1961 .....	8	6	5
2. Under S.17 (3) and S.26 Housing Act, 1957 .....	0		
3. Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act, 1957 .....	0		

4. <u>Unfit Houses Made Fit</u> :	<u>Number</u>
1. By owner after informal action by Local Authority .....	82
2. After formal notice under S.9 and S.16 Housing Act, 1957 -	
(a) by owner .....	0
(b) by local authority .....	0
3. After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0
4. After modification or revocation of a clearance order under S.24 Housing Act, 1961	0
5. After determination of a demolition order under S.24 Housing Act, 1957 .....	0

5. <u>Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)</u> :	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of Separate dwellings contained in column (1)</u>
<u>Position at end of year</u> :	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
1) Retained for temporary accommodation -		
a) under Section 48 .....	0	0
b) under Section 17 (2) .....	0	0
c) under Section 46 .....	0	0
2) Licensed for temporary occupation under S.34 or S.53 .....	0	-

6. <u>Purchase of Houses by Agreement :</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>No. of Occupants</u>
Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed orders or compulsory purchase orders :	12	0

7. <u>Housing Act, 1969 - Improvement Grants, etc.</u>	<u>No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of :</u>		
	<u>Owner Occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Local Authority</u>
<u>Action during year :</u>			
1) Submitted by private individuals to local authority .....	112	24	-
2) Approved by local authority ..	62	19	-
3) Submitted by local authority to Ministry .....	-	-	-
4) Finally approved by Ministry ..	-	-	-
5) Work completed .....	22	3	-
6) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above .....	-	6	-
7) Any other action taken under the Acts, e.g. General Improvement Areas :		None	

Position at end of year :

(1) Retained for temporary accommodation -

(a) under Section 48 .....

(b) under Section 17 (2) .....

(c) under Section 48 .....

(2) Licensed for temporary occupation -

under S. 34 or S. 35 .....

8. Housing Acts, 1961, 1964 and 1969 - Standard Grants -

		<u>No. of dwellings or other buildings affected</u>	
		<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Others</u>
<u>Action during year :</u>			
1.	Applications submitted to local authority for improvements to a) full standard :	125	31
	b) reduced standard:	-	-
2.	Total applications approved by local authority for improvements to:		
	a) full standard :	123	26
	b) reduced standard	-	-
3.	Work completed ....	96	26
4.	Particulars of any action taken relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings :	Not required	
9. <u>Housing Act, 1969 - Special Grants :</u>			
<u>Action during year :</u>			
1.	Applications submitted to local authority for special grants : ....	0	0
2.	Applications approved by local authority for improvement by special grant ....	0	0
3.	Work completed ....	0	0

APPENDIX D.PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in the district .....	8,965	309
2. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification .....	205	18
a) Number infested by rats	85	13
b) Number infested by mice	123	5
3. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .....	-	-
a) Number infested by rats	-	-
b) Number infested by mice	-	-

APPENDIX E.CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Numbers killed :	2397	180	2	18262	269
Number inspected :	2397	180	2	18262	269
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned :	1	2	0	30	0
Organ or part of carcass condemned :	394	58	0	2874	9
% of number inspected affected	16.48%	33.33%	0%	15.90%	3.35%
<u>Tuberculosis only :</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned :	-	-	-	-	1
% of number inspected affected:	-	-	-	-	.37%
<u>Cysticercosis :</u>					
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned :	1	-	-	-	-
Carcass submitted to treatment by refrigeration :	1	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX FTHE FACTORIES ACT, 1961FACTORIES WITH, AND FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health

	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, & 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	118	12	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises),	9	1	-	-
	127	13	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found			No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found Remedied	Referred		
		To H. M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	5	5	-	-
Overcrowding .....	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	3	3	-	1
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary convenience	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient .	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	3	3	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes .....	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work) .....	-	-	-	-
	11	11	-	1

There are no Outworkers in this district.





